

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

No. 20.]

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 7TH, 1881.

[PRICE—\$16 PER ANNUM.]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 8th July, 1881, at 2 p.m., at the Upper Floor of No. 15a, Queen's-road Central, the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., lately belonging to W. R. Landstein, Deceased, comprising:—
English-made Walnut Drawing-room SUITE.

Bombay Blackwood Carved ROUND TABLE, SIDE TABLES, SOFA, EASY CHAIRS, and MUSIC STAND. Old Canton Blackwood BOOK SHELVES, BOOK CASES, TABLES, TEA POYS, STOOLS, and WASH-STAND.

OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, BRONZE GASALIERES, and GAS BRACKETS, and MARBLE CLOCK.

GLASS WARE and PLATED WARE.

French-made Marble-top GLASS BOOK-CASE and SET of DRAWERS.

English-made MAHOGANY WRITING TABLES, CHEVAL GLASS, and CHAIRS.

English-made Walnut BEDROOM SUITE, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Tuesday, the 5th July.

Terms of Sale.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1881.

Shipping

FOR MANILA.

THE Steam-ship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above port on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1881.

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP..... 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

D. K. GRIFFITH & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

LONDON AERATED

WATERS,

AND GENERAL AGENTS.

7, Beaconsfield Arcade.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

42, QUEEN'S-ROAD, CENTRAL, 42,

Importers of WATCHES,

CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, MARINE

and EYE GLASSES, in great

varieties, and General Goods.

N.B.—Watches carefully repaired

at moderate rates.

FOR SALE.

VALVOLINE CYLINDER OIL.

THIS OIL is a lubricant for the Valves and Cylinders of Steam Engines, and is free from the objections which exist against the use of tallow or vegetable oils.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Hongkong, June 28, 1881.

Intimations.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

IMPORTERS OF PARISIAN GOODS, SPANISH WINES, AND GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.

Special lines in Fancy and Plain SATIN, SILK, AND GAUZE DRESSES. A variety of Richly TRIMMED COSTUMES, from the first houses in Paris.

Elegant Dressing & Morning GOWNS.

BATHING DRESSES in the latest Style.

MUSLIN SHAWLS, CRAVATS, and FICHUS.

An assortment of Fine FRENCH CORSETS.

Ex recent Mail Steamers.

Ladies' and Children's STRAW HATS, in great variety.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.

RIBBONS and SASHES of every description.

Silk and Lisle Thread STOCKINGS.

COLLARS and CUFFS in latest Fashions.

SATIN and KID SHOES.

White and Colored KID GLOVES.

Gentlemen's SILK and SATIN SCARVES.

French BOOTS and SHOES.

A large collection of Elegant Articles suitable for presents, from the Grand Magasin du Louvre.

Piesse & Lubin's Celebrated PERFUMES.

The most varied collection of Fancy Goods in the Colony.

SHERRIES of the Finest Quality at extremely low prices.

Note the address, 48, Queen's-road Central.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

Hongkong Horse

Repository.

LIVERY STABLES, AND DAIRY.

J. KENNEDY,

PROPRIETOR.

Carriages of every Description

For Sale, or Hire.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

A. MILLAR & Co.,

PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS,

COPPERSMITHS, AND BRASS-

FOUNDERS, OFFICE and WAREHOUSE

FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S-ROAD

EAST, NEAR SPRING

GARDENS, WANCHAI

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and

PORTER.

DAVID CORSEAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy

Navy Boiled

Long Flax.

Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

FOR SALE-CHEAP.

BOWLING ALLEYS.

WITH BALLS, PINS, &c.,

Complete.

The Alleys are 79 feet in length,

and were laid down about a year ago

at a cost of over \$600. They have

seldom been played on, and are in

splendid condition.

Will be sold a bargain.

Apply to

R. FRASER SMITH,

Club Chambers,

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

Intimations.

V. R.

GARRISON THEATRE,

Saturday Evening, July 9th, 1881,

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

TO

MISS MATTIE TAYLOR.

V. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

The following TENDERS are required:—

1.—For the CONSTRUCTION of a TIMBER JETTY at Wellington Barracks, Victoria.

2.—For the EXTENSION of the TIMBER JETTY at Commissariat Buildings, Victoria.

Parties desiring to Tender for these Works must leave their names at the

Royal Engineer Office, Commissariat Buildings, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, and pay the

sum of Six Dollars for the Specifications and Bills of Quantities, which will be given on application to the Govern-

ment Surveyor. The same party is to Tender for both services, but the amount for each service is to be given separately.

The Secretary of State for War does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The specifications and Bills of Quantities are in ENGLISH ONLY.

A. MEYER, A.C.G.,

District Commissary-General,

Commissariat Office,

Hongkong, 6th July, 1881.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS,

Jewellers, Silver-smiths, and

Opticians.

Charts and Books.

Nautical Instruments.

Sole Agents

for Louis Audemars' Watches;

awarded the highest Prizes at every

Exhibition;

and for Voigtlander and Sohn's

Celebrated OPERA GLASSES,

MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, Queen's-road Central.

JOHN NOBLE.

CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER,

JEWELLER & SILVERSMITH.

Meteorological and Nautical

Instruments.

No. 8, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,

WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS

AND LUMBER

always on hand.

L. MALLORY,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

William Schmidt & Co.

GUNMAKERS, &c.

BEAconsFIELD ARCADE.

T. N. DRISCOLL.

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER,

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTER.

45, and 47, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO'S SHOWROOMS.

Ex S.S. "Sarpodon."

French Lisses.
Figured French Muslins.
Tinselled Grenadines.
Scotch Plaid Barlington Aprons.
French Shirting Prints.
India Long Cloths.
Irish Linens.
Two, Four, and Six Button Taffeta Silk Gloves.
Ladies' Collars and Cuffs.
Children's Skipping Ropes.

Ex S.S. "Glencarn."

Ladies' and Children's Slippers.
Infants' Strap Shoes.
Swiss Cheek Muslins.
Nainsooks.
Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines with latest improvements.
Vaseline for medical purposes.
Vaseline Soap and Pomade.
Pear's and Cleaver's Soap.
Terebene Soap (a specific for Prickly Heat).

SAYLE & Co.,

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong.

Temporary Premises, Crosby's Store, adjoining

Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.'s

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just received Donaldson's Rough Sketching for Engineers.

Martin's Life of the Prince Consort, complete.

The Revised New Testament (shortly).

The New Musical Instrument "THE ORGANETTE."

Dictionary, Universal Knowledge, 15 handy Vols.

Riggs's Treatise on Steam Engine.

Boulger's History of China.

American Collections of Modern Music.

Cigarette Machines.

Clarke's Manual of Engineering.

Knight's Engineering Dictionary.

Lavater's Physiognomy.

King's War-ships of Europe.

Sawyer's Electric Lighting.

Aylward's The Transvaal of to-day.

Lord Paget's Chinese Journal.

Wade's Tzu-Erh-Chi.

New Customs Publication on SILK.

Fyfe's History of Europe.

ALL THE NEW NOVELS OF THE DAY.
Pinto's Through Africa, in Portuguese.
New Dance Music! New Songs!

New French Novels.

Large Stock, New Pipes.

Sweet Caporal, Old Judge, Entre Nous

and other popular Cigarettes.

All the Novelties from Vienna, London, Paris and America.

Summer Games, Lawn Tennis, Croquet, &c.

New Fine Art Goods.

New designs in Playing Cards.

The Japanese Lacquer Playing Cards.

Mathematical Instruments.

Colour Boxes and Artist's Sundries.

New Monus and Name Cards.

New designs in Stationery.

A new stock of Tauchnitz Novels.

A large stock of well finished European

ACCOUNT BOOKS in full and

half binding, also Ladies' and

Gentlemen's Club Books.

Hongkong, June 15th, 1881.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SUMMER NECESSITIES.

Cooling Drinks and Tonics:—

Neurotone, A NEW TONIC.

Devonshire Cider.

Rhapsodia and Cowslip Wine.

Ginger Ale.

Lemonade and Soda Water.

Sparkling Summer Ale.

SUMMER UNDER CLOTHING:—

Light and Durable in Silk.

Indian Gauze.

Lisle Thread.

Balbriggan and Cotton.

Washing Ties and Gloves.

Shirts and Collars.

Sun Helmets and Straw Hats.

Umbrellas.

Lawn Tennis Sets

Parlour Curling Pond.

Lawn Bowls.

Aunt Sally and Skittles.

Bath Sponges and Towels.

Bathing Drawers.

FRESH GROCERIES and House-

hold Stores.

New Butter. New Milk.

PERFUMERY, Fruit Salt, Quinine,

Parish's Food, Prickly Heat and

Carbolic Soaps.

Eau de Cologne.

New Novels.

Billiard

A. S. WATSON & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS;
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

AND
Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS, viz:
SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND FROSTBITE CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast
Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.

CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

Notices to Correspondents.

All communications should be addressed
to The Editor "Hongkong Telegraph,"
15, Wellington Street.

All letters for publication must be
written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward
their names and addresses with all
communications intended for insertion,
not necessarily for publication, but as
evidence of good faith.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers who do not receive their
newspapers within thirty-five minutes
after the time of publication will oblige
by communicating with the Editor.

Domestic Notices, if properly authenticated,
will be inserted free of charge.

BIRTH.

At Beaconsfield-arcade, on the 6th
instant, the wife of Mr. William
Schmidt of a son.

DEATHS.

At Amoy, on the 2nd instant, Captain
F. P. C. Goode, late of the steamship
Albany.

At the Berlin Foundling House,
Hongkong, on the 3rd instant, Pastor
Klitzke, aged 46 years.

THE
Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 7TH JULY, 1881.

One of the most unpleasant tasks
which can fall to the lot of any
journalist, is the necessity, which
sometimes arises, for harsh criticism
on the expressed views of a contemporary.
It is a matter of extreme regret
to us that, during the first month
of the *Telegraph's* existence, we
should have been compelled to strike
out straight from the shoulder as has
been the case, at our morning and
evening rivals. However, *necessitas
non habet legem*, and although our
duty has not been an agreeable one,
we have not shrunk, nor shall we now
nor at any other time, from standing
before our subscribers, and the public
generally, as the staunch advocates
of fair play. In our issue of the 4th
inst. we took our evening contemporary,
The China Mail, to task for
one of the gravest breaches of
journalistic etiquette we have ever
met with. The columns of any
newspaper, reserved for the expression
of editorial views, are surely
sufficiently powerful to cry down
any real or supposed abuses, without
the aid of outsiders, who, in nine
cases out of ten, as in this particular
instance of the so-called "Straits
Journalist," foist on the public under
false pretences, opinions which, honestly
speaking, are practically

misleading and utterly valueless.
We had a grave charge to bring
against the *China Mail*, and we
performed our duty without fear or
favor. We have an equally grave
accusation against the *Daily Press*,
and although we could have wished
to avoid what is a disagreeable duty,
a thorough exposition is the only
true way out of the difficulty.

It is not fair, it is not honest, it
is not honorable to publish anonymously
an adverse criticism on any
individual or on any section of individuals,
if you know that your authority
is sailing under false colors. It
is equally unfair, equally dishonorable,
equally dishonest, to criticise
adversely any particular subject,
knowing at the time that your criticism
is unjust and uncalled for, untrue
in fact, or of which you are so
ignorant, as to know less than nothing.
Are we to presume that the
public press of this colony have
fallen so low, in their wretched
attempts to criticise the policy of the
present Government, as to descend
to common falsehood, or is it pure
ignorance? We do not wish to sit in
judgment, but will simply state facts,
and leave the issue to the voice of
public opinion, adopting as our motto
"*fiat justitia ruat cælum*." In the
Daily Press of the second instant
appears a short leader on the prevalence
of gambling in this colony. We respectfully
direct the attention of our readers,
of everybody who has the common
honesty to allow their judgments to be
directed by incontrovertible facts, rather
than by plausible mis-statements to this
article. We are prepared to prove
that the writer of this article either
knew less about his subject than the
commonest chair coolie in the street,
or he wilfully ignored facts, perfectly
well-known throughout the colony,
and wrote a tissue of contemptible
falsehoods to serve his own ignoble
ends, whatever they may be. The
convenient "correspondent" is of course
introduced; but we are first informed
that "not only do Fan-tan, Wei-Sing,
and various other forms of gambling,
as well as the new Chinese lottery,
flourish here, but they seem to have
a perfectly free course." "What are the
gambling detectives about?" asks the
correspondent. When do they ever bring
a case into court? Judging from the
records of the Police Court, there would
appear to be very little gambling going
on in the colony. Everyone who knows
anything of life in the Chinese quarter
of the town is perfectly well aware that
all forms of gambling are allowed without
any check. The gambling detectives
cannot shut their eyes to what is going
on. This is not merely a charge against
the Government, it is a very grave
accusation against a large and not
uninfluential body of officers acting
under the direct orders of the Capt.
Superintendent of Police. Let us give
the *Daily Press* writer plenty of rope,
so that we may thoroughly understand
the seriousness of his indictment, and
what is not one whit less important,
the extent of his knowledge. "We
would respectfully urge upon the
Government the necessity for taking
some steps to keep this vice within
narrower bounds. If the gambling
detectives are no use, or worse than
no use (sic); let them be dismissed,
and let their duties be performed by
the European members of the police
force. There should, in our opinion,
be no special detectives for gambling.
They are subjected to all sorts of
temptation, against which only men
of severe (sic), moral rectitude can
make a firm stand. It is not fair or
reasonable to make Chinese Lukongs
into gambling detectives." Now this
is all very fine in its way, but it
happens, unfortunately to be grossly
untrue. It is on record, and any person
who so desires, can satisfy himself
on the point, that never since Hong-
kong became an influential British
Colony has gambling been at so low
an ebb. This is no random statement;
statistics of the most reliable

nature will bear out the assertion
that gambling has never been less
generally prevalent than at present,
and the Captain Superintendent of
Police can corroborate every word we
have written. What does this constant
iteration as to the unsuitableness
of Chinese lukongs for gambling
detectives mean? It is superlatively
childish, inanely ridiculous. Is the
Daily Press aware that a Government
Order was issued on March 27th
1880, more than a year ago, which
placed the entire suppression of gambling
in the hands of the European
Inspectors of Police, and that since
that date no Chinese detective has
been employed by government for that
purpose? If not, their article in
Saturday's paper is a disgraceful
display of ignorance; if on the contrary,
they are palpably clearly guilty
of worse than ignorance. When the
gambling business was placed in the
hands of Inspectors, each one was held
responsible for his own district. The
central district was divided into four
sections, one officer for each section,
so that a strict supervision over the
whole district was ensured. The Chinese
constables have nothing whatever to do
with this kind of work nor has it
ever been entrusted to them. Now
for the results of the above order.
At the time it was issued the city of
Victoria was literally full of gambling
dens, of every description. These
places were strengthened in every conceivable
way, with strong hardwood doors,
trap doors with spring locks, and other
barricades to prevent the admission of
the police. On one occasion when we
personally happened to meet with a
detachment of police, armed with crow-
bars and axes, in addition to their
usual weapons of defence, on the way
to break up a gambling den, we accompanied
them to watch their proceedings. In this
instance the sentinel on guard gave the
alarm, the trap-door was let down, and
although the police worked like slaves it
took half an hour to effect an entrance,
and by that time most of the birds had
flown. However the cordon of watchful
officers which had been placed round the
suspected districts soon commenced to
show beneficial results. That there may
be a few gambling houses in the colony
is most probable; that they are of a
paltry character is beyond question. At
the present time there is not a strong
spring trap door used in the colony,
and an officer with a handful of men
can execute a gambling warrant without
the slightest difficulty. On making
reference to the records at our disposal,
we find that since the Government Order
above referred to, was issued, over 150
houses have been prosecuted and more
than seven hundred persons convicted for
gambling. These figures speak in
unmistakeable terms of the manner in
which the Inspectors have performed
their duties, and yet our morning
contemporary would have us infer that
actually nothing has been done to keep
gambling in check. The *Daily Press*
makes a specialty of its Police Court
reports. The cases of itinerant hawkers,
and other criminals of a similar class,
who are mulcted in fines of 20 cents for
selling their wares without licenses, or
blocking the roadways, are detailed at
full length in the expansive columns of
our esteemed contemporary. Quantity
not quality is evidently the *cri de
guerre* of our friends at the top of
Wyndham Street. But is it not strange
that the seven hundred convictions for
gambling during the last sixteen months
should have escaped the eagle eye of the
old established morning journal? Is it
not singular that a statement should be
boldly made in a leading article, that
nothing is being done to keep gambling
in check, when a single glance at the
records instantly shows that within the
last fortnight upwards of a dozen
gambling cases have been satisfactorily
disposed of by the magistrates? It is
not so long ago since Mr. Tonnochy,
at a meeting of the Legislative

Council, uttered the following words:
"Since the suppression of gambling
was put in the hands of the Inspectors
of Police, the numbers sent to gaol
considerably swelled the total list of
prisoners"; but the *Daily Press* ignores
all this and rushes into print with
statements of a most unjustifiable and
equivocal character, plainly proving that
our contemporary must be terribly ignorant
of what is actually occurring within the
colony, or that he has been "got at"
by one of the many contemptible busy-
bodies, who apparently exist in Hongkong,
for the sole object of propagating scandal
and breeding mischief.

The P. & O. Company's steamer
Verona, which arrived here yesterday
from Bombay, reports having spoken
the American barque *Freeman*, in latitude
9.4 N., and longitude 109.8 E., from
Cardiff to this port. The *Freeman* desired
to be reported "all well."

NEWS for the ENGLISH MAIL.

The Carrying Trade of Japan.

The Japanese carrying trade, to and
from Hongkong and Shanghai, like a
great many other useful developments
in that Empire, dates from the
Formosa Expedition of 1874.

After the adjustment of the difficulty
that had sprung up at that time
between China and Japan, the latter
country found itself in possession of a
considerable fleet of transports, acquired
at large cost while the expedition lasted,
and for which the government had no
further use. It was obvious that, if sold
at that juncture, the vessels would have
failed to realize anything approaching their
original cost. Neither could they have
been utilised by converting them into
vessels of war. So that unless they were
sold or turned meanwhile to some useful
purpose it was only too plain that, before
being again required for war purposes
they would probably rot in the national
dockyards.

The Government of Japan accordingly
conceived the idea of utilising this fleet
as a nucleus for the merchant marine
of the Empire, which in time of war,
would be again available as a useful
adjunct to the Navy. To effect this, the
vessels were turned over, under certain
conditions, to Mr. Iwasaki of Tosa, and
under his change the fleet did good
service to the country, in giving a new
impetus to its trade. Thus the Mitsu
Bishi Company was formed, and so
successful did the original idea of the
government prove that it was soon found
advisable to extend the field of the
operation of the company from Japan to
Shanghai on the one side, and to Hongkong
on the other.

In the year 1876 the whole fleet
of vessels that formed the Shanghai
branch line of the Pacific Mail
Company was bought by the Government
of Japan, and transferred to the Mitsu
Bishi Company under terms similar to
those by which they had acquired the
Formosa fleet. The result of this measure,
was the acquisition by the Japanese of
almost the entire monopoly of a carrying
trade that up to that period had been
in the hands of Americans. Neither was
the field of the Mitsu Bishi Company
confined to this service. A formidable
insurrection broke out in the province
of Satsuma, in the following year, and it
would be difficult to say how the conflict
between the government and the insurgents
would have ended, if the former had not
had at their command the Mitsu Bishi
fleet. With the aid of that fleet they were
enabled to concentrate at the seat of war,
five hundred miles from the capital, a
force of some 45,000 men, which proved
sufficient to hold the insurgents in check
before they had had

time to fully organize, thus assuring
the ultimate success of the Government
arms. At that time the Mitsu Bishi
Company had already attained such
efficiency that they were able to render
this complete assistance to the government
without disturbing their regular
established lines.

Under such circumstances, we do not
wonder, that on the termination of the
rebellion above mentioned, they should
have decided to extend their service to
Hongkong.

This last undertaking, however, which
more immediately concerns us, was
fated to experience greater obstacles
than the Shanghai connection had done.
In the latter, the Japanese had merely
to follow in the track laid down for them
by the Pacific Mail Company. Here, the
field was entirely new and they had to
contend against powerful and long
established lines; on the one side, the
Pacific Mail, and Occidental Oriental
Companies; on the other, the P. & O.
Messageries Maritimes and subsequently
Holt's; all of which, in three parts, serve
to connect directly the producing districts
of China and Japan with the consuming
districts in Europe and America.

Up to that time these lines had
virtually sufficed for all the requirements
of the trade, and under such
circumstances the Japanese Company
could only expect to obtain such
surplus freight as its rivals might at
times be prevented from carrying for
want of space, as well as such freight
as the Japanese produce would naturally
prefer to send to Hongkong by the
national line.

This being the position, it would
seem, that there was only one way
open by which it was possible for the
Mitsu Bishi Company to derive the full
benefit of the through connection to
and from Europe and the United States
via the Suez Canal, namely, by working
in with one or more of the powerful
lines already mentioned, and allowing
freight to be engaged at the highest
rates obtainable in Europe or America,
receiving such freight at Hongkong,
as well as their proportion of freight
money for the voyage hence to Japan;
the Mitsu Bishi Company, on their side,
likewise engaging through freight for
Europe or America, transferring the same
to the main lines at Hongkong, under
a similar arrangement. By working
skilfully on such a system the Japanese
had good reason to hope that they
might eventually gain the monopoly of
the carrying trade as fully as they had
already nearly succeeded in doing on the
Shanghai lines.

For assuredly under such circumstances,
one or more of the competing lines to
Japan would have found it impossible to
oppose with advantage the national
company. In addition to which, and what
would seem to be of more importance
still to the company, independent
steamers would have found it unremunerative
to take through cargoes to Japan in the
face of an efficient and regular
through service to Europe and America,
and thus the disturbance to the Japanese
Southern Coast traffic, occasioned by
these steamers discharging their cargoes
in Japan and proceeding in ballast to
China ports with freight, and extraordinary
low rates, would necessarily have been
avoided.

Another difficulty which has lately
arisen, is the rapid development of the
coal mines of Kai-ping in Chih-li,
which if brought to a successful stage,
is likely to affect prejudicially both the
coal and carrying trades of Japan, it is
plain therefore that this company must
bestir themselves if they wish to
continue to work their lines with
advantage.

Chinese Immigration.

Chinese Immigration has occupied the
close attention of the British Government
for years past, and it has long been a
matter of notoriety that the question in
its various phases has caused our local
Government a vast deal of anxiety and
diff-

too much to say, in our own experiences, that from China through other countries, but more especially to San Francisco and the Australian Colonies, has become one of the burning questions of the hour. Therefore the latest published work on the subject, from the pen of Mr. George F. Seward, late United States Minister to China, comes to hand opportunely. The American treaty with China, proclaimed on July 28th, 1868, says that "The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognise the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively, from the one country to the other, for the purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents." It is perfectly well known that one of the fundamental principles followed by the United States Government has been the recognition that "the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and consequently, emigrants from all nations have been freely received, and under certain well defined restrictions, invested with the rights and privileges of citizen-ship. It need hardly be said that Mr. Seward's views on Chinese Immigration are modelled more on what he considers the requirements of his own country, than on the effects such immigration would be likely to have on the Chinese emigrants themselves, or on the Peking Government. In the preface to his really excellently compiled, and generally comprehensive work, Mr. Seward promises that "The following pages will exhibit to the reader the results of a careful study of the social and economical aspects of the questions involved in Chinese immigration." He approached the examination of these questions with a strong feeling that the United States ought not to interfere unnecessarily with immigration, as such a course would be departing from the well established principles of their national life, and because arbitrary interferences with what he terms "natural processes" prove, as a rule, unavailing and injurious. As he proceeded with his work he became satisfied that no necessity exists for such interference, for the following reasons:—(1) The Chinese had been of great service to the people of the Pacific Slope, and are still needed there, although in a less degree; (2) the objections which have been advanced against them are in the main unwarranted; (3) that the minor evils incident to their presence may be readily abated under existing treaties and within the lines of ordinary legislation and (4) that the fears which had been entertained of a large immigration were unnecessary and groundless. The facts and considerations upon which these conclusions are grounded, are fairly enough stated from his own point of view, and doubtless will commend themselves to a large section of his own countrymen. Mr. Seward makes some special recommendations for the purpose of abating certain existing abuses, leaving untouched the broad principle of man having a perfect right to change his home and allegiance whenever he feels so inclined, and to these proposed changes especial attention is directed. The author disclaims any intention of dealing with any other than the social and economical aspects of Chinese immigration, as he supposes that the action of the country will be determined in view of these, although he admits that the political and commercial issues involved are not devoid of interest, and promises, should the course of events make it desirable, to offer to the public hereafter, a statement regarding this part of the case.

Mr. Seward has divided his subject into four parts, and in reviewing

the work we will adopt the same course for the sake of convenience, although certain portions of his remarks and investigations, which bear only a slight reference to the material interests of this Colony, need only be lightly dwelt upon—Part I. refers to the number of Chinese in the United States, and according to Mr. Seward, a spirit of exaggeration has characterised the utterances of many persons, whose views are hostile to the immigration of Chinese into the country, when they have estimated the number of those who have already reached our shores. On a simple question of statistics, statements of the most random nature have been put forward, and gained currency. Special reference is made to a mass meeting which was held in Union Hall, San Francisco, on the 5th April, 1876, when resolutions adverse to Chinese immigration, and an address to Congress were adopted. The meeting was under the presidency of the Governor of California, and was directly promoted by the Mayor of the City. The address stated positively that there were, at that moment, 200,000 Chinese in the States; and 75,000 in San Francisco alone. Mr. Seward estimates that there were not more than 100,000 Chinese in all the United States at that time, and out of that number about 75,000 were resident in California, the city of San Francisco included. The ex-Minister's estimate is fully corroborated by a statement issued by the Census Bureau, which shows that the total Chinese population of the United States in June 1880 amounted only to 105,443, California (including San Francisco) accounting for 75,025 out of that number. Part II. shows the material results of Chinese labor in California, more particularly in the construction of railways, but also in other departments of labor, such as the reclamation of swampy lands; mining; fruit growing; and in various manufacturing enterprises. Mr. Seward's facts are taken mainly from evidence laid before the Joint Commission appointed to inquire into the matter, and are fairly enough stated. The evidence of Governor Low, Mr. Charles Crocker, Mr. Strobbridge, Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Evans indicate clearly enough that the trans-continental and other railroads could not have been built either so quickly or so cheaply without Chinese labor; and from an American point of view Mr. Seward is fairly entitled to assert, that the Chinese have done his country good service, the result of their labors in California having been such as to serve the convenience, comfort, and opportunities for enterprise of the people of the State, and to promote immigration from the Eastern States, all of which has conduced to general prosperity.

In Part III. of Chinese Immigration Mr. Seward dwells at some length on the objections which have been made to the presence of the Chinese in California, and raises at the very commencement of the first chapter the point, which has excited so much discussion in Hongkong, notably in the celebrated *Perusia* case about three years ago, namely, the character of Chinese labor, in foreign lands, whether it is servile or free. Acknowledging that the people of California would be entirely justified in condemning the system of labor if it were tainted by the essence of slavery, Mr. Seward trusts to be able to prove conclusively that it is not (he does not say, nor has been) in any sense a system of slave or servile labor. "although it is perfectly certain that Chinese women have been held in California under contracts, and that the system in vogue so far as they are concerned, is one which should be condemned and corrected." It appears to us that the foregoing sentence is somewhat inconsistent and contradictory; however a cursory examination of the facts laid before the Congressional Commission by the anti-Chinese party

may clear up matters considerably. Mr. Pixley, agent of the municipality of San Francisco deposed that the men at least came voluntarily; under contracts of labor undoubtedly; but as these contracts were not entered into under coercion, the men were certainly free emigrants in a sense. Many of them came on their own means, others had to wait until the first comers made money, and sent them their passage money. There were indisputably "many instances where the Chinese Six Companies, or wealthy members of them, send to bring them here, in order that they may go upon their rolls and become laborers, out of which they make money as middle men or agents. The Central Pacific railroad demanded ten thousand of these laborers, and the demand was greater than the market afforded. Through the Six Companies they sent their money to China, and brought them here, and that is the way in which they come." Mr. King, agent of the anti-coolie clubs said:—"The majority of Chinese males probably come here voluntarily, as Mr. Pixley suggests, but are bound by servile labor for long terms of years, and while such contracts exist they are to all intents and purposes the absolute slaves of the contractors. For although these contracts are void by our law, yet the superstition and fear of the Chinese bondsman for his master is so great as to prevent him from breaking his contract. That such fears are well grounded we shall show by evidence, and we shall establish, further, this fact, that death at the hands of a Chinese assassin has frequently been the fate of the Chinese slave who attempted to break his shackles and regain his freedom." There can be no manner of doubt whatever in the minds of right thinking persons, that, if the above statements were properly established, and authenticated by reliable evidence, there has been a great deal of Chinese servile labor in California. We have seen so much of what has been called domestic slavery in Hongkong, similar in a great many respects to that described by Mr. King, that we cannot but believe that he had good grounds for most of his statements. However, Mr. Seward asserts that the only evidence presented to the Commission in support of the declaration made by Mr. King regarding the assassination of Chinamen who attempted to break their contract, was founded upon pure hearsay, and generally unworthy of credence. He then proceeds to define a distinction which is to be drawn between a contract to repay money advanced, or due and owing in any way, out of earnings. Under the former, the individual might be required to give his services for a month, or a year, or five years to his creditor. He would not be at liberty to choose his employment, he would be in a sense a man in bonds, and any considerable class of such labor might justly be considered servile. Such contracts as these, according to Mr. Seward, are discouraged by the American Government, both at home and abroad, although in some instances (such as apprentices bound to masters in order to learn a trade, and seamen), they are permitted and sustained by law. The laws, of course, do not disfavor contracts to repay money advanced, nor discourage in any sense the obligation which a debtor should entertain toward his creditor, and we may safely enough assume that if a Chinaman in San Francisco, or Sydney advanced a friend in Canton, or Hongkong, a sum of money to enable him to emigrate such money would be recoverable in a court of law; but morally that is a matter which has no bearing on the question at issue. Taking the whole of the evidence adduced, and giving Mr. Seward every credit for believing what he asserts and for having the courage of his opinions, there cannot be a doubt to the unprejudiced thinker, that men who are brought from their own country by and under contracts with the Six

Companies and similar organisations; who are herded together in gangs and numbered as if they were so many beasts of burden; who remain entirely under the control of the contractors until the money advanced for passage, &c., has been paid off, without the power to better their positions in any way—can hardly be termed free agents. That they are not slaves in the same sense as the negroes were, prior to the great war between the Federals and Confederates, may be at once conceded; but on the other hand it is equally certain that they work on a very different footing to ordinary emigrants from Europe or Eastern States, and that apparently was the point which the Anti-Chinese party in California desired to establish. The whole of the evidence taken runs in the same groove; that the Chinamen who come to California come voluntarily, although many of them are financially assisted to get there, and after their arrival are put into some kind of employment. For this assistance they pay a percentage of their wages until the stipulated sum is paid, and the contract cancelled. Mr. Seward, who disputes the part assigned to the Six Companies, triumphantly cites the evidence given by the managers of these companies before a committee of the Senate of California in April, 1876, to strengthen his views. We think he is rather unfortunate in this matter, as where self-interest is so intimately concerned, the honest truth could hardly be looked for from that class of Chinese, and their evidence, on the face of it, is worthless, and totally unreliable. We are rather at a loss to understand what Mr. Seward is referring to when he speaks of "the advanced position which the Chinese Empire has held in regard to slavery, of the democratic quality which pervades its polity, and the absence of caste among its population." He then proceeds to say that "the most lucid statement which I have seen in regard to the forms of servitude which exist in China, is contained in a report made by Dr. Eitel, interpreter to the government of Hongkong, which will be found in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* of the 4th February 1880. The system as described is a part of the patriarchal polity of China, and is so far unlike the slave systems of other regions, than an injustice is done by speaking of it as slavery." To Dr. Eitel's declaration that he had never seen an adult male slave in China, he adds his own testimony after a twenty years residence in the country that he had never seen a native to whom the term slave would seem applicable. Domestic servitude in China is undoubtedly a system which has existed from time immemorial, and although not in accordance with European ideas may possibly have much to recommend it. It is not however with domestic servitude in China we are now dealing, but with the so-called servile labor of Chinese Emigrants in other lands.

It has long been recognised as an incontrovertible fact that when the labor of a country is performed altogether, or in a very large measure, by a class of aliens, differing in origin from the inhabitants, that a tendency is generated to degrade the laboring class. Mr. Seward has no desire, and makes no attempt whatever to dispute this proposition; but emphatically asserts that it is the duty of all citizens, in such a case, to counteract the evil effects which may result, by all reasonable means; and suggests as the readiest means, the right instruction of youth, and of the less intelligent classes, in regard to the essential dignity of all honest, earnest and free labor. Unfortunately for Mr. Seward's theoretical notions of what is necessary to raise labor to the honorable position which all orators, statesmen, and other public men say it is fairly entitled to, mankind in general seldom care to practice what they preach. Acts of Congress have

failed to induce the citizens of the United States to meet the negro on equal terms; and no legislation in the world can compel the Australians to look kindly on the Chinese laborers who are now spread over all parts of their continent. One of the great objections to Chinese laborers, advanced by the inhabitants of every state or country into which the sons of Han have been poured in almost countless thousands, and one which has caused legislators troubles innumerable, is the assertion that the Chinese, by their frugal style of living, have invariably displaced all other laborers. Mr. Seward devotes a whole chapter to combating this objection, but with indifferent success; in fact, even admitting that, wherever the Chinese have settled they have, by their patience, perseverance, and extreme frugality, contributed largely to the material progress and prosperity, and probably to the convenience and comfort of a certain section of the people, Mr. Seward's superficial treatment of what is certainly one of the most important questions of the age in all rising countries, is the reverse of satisfactory. Mr. Seward states that it is the interest of the laborer that he should receive high wages, and that of the employer that wages should be low; and yet in the very next sentence he denies that the interests of these classes are antagonistic. It is a stale truism to tell us that wages should be so graded that industries may go forward; and the rest of the chapter is full of the same kind of meaningless twaddle. Again we are bound to differ with our author in his statement that the Chinese do not send considerable sums of money out of the various countries where they have temporarily settled, as our own experience of this part of the question, is diametrically opposed to his assertions. If it is a rule among laborers that they expend all their earnings to meet the demands of the moment, such rule certainly does not apply to the Chinese. Mr. Seward observes that there is no reason why Chinese should be exceptions to the rule, and therein he displays an ignorance of Chinese inner life, and of Chinese customs generally, truly lamentable in a man who has spent twenty years in China. To the objections which have been raised against Chinese emigrants on the ground that they are a vicious people, we give little heed, as it has been practically demonstrated, times out of number, that the Chinese are not much better, and very little worse than other nationalities. There can be no doubt that they are naturally a pacific and easily governed race of people, and we quite agree with Mr. Seward, that their general vices are certainly of a less dangerous character than those of white men. The charts, reprinted from the translations of Dr. Martin of the Peking University, which appear in "Chinese Immigration" are certainly interesting, as a faithful synopsis of the Confucian morals, but beyond that they are of little value as evidence that the moral virtues therein depicted, are generally practised either at home or abroad. Want of space prevents us from detailing at length the evidence produced regarding Chinese morality in California, so we must content ourselves with stating that as a general rule it is eminently favorable to the emigrants; and with quoting as an example the statement of Mr. Sneath, manager of the Merchants Bank, who said:—"I have been a merchant most of my time in California. I have dealt a great deal with Chinese, and with Chinese merchants in this city particularly. I have always found them truthful, honorable, and perfectly reliable in all their business engagements. I have done business with them to the amount of several millions of dollars. I have never had a single one of them fail to live up to his contract. I never lost a dollar by them in all my business with them." His estimate of the character of the Chi-

ness merchant will be generally endorsed by those who have had dealings with them in Hongkong or elsewhere. Mr. Seward's references to Hongkong are complimentary both to the colony and to the Government. The number of foreign and native population is not much different from that at Shanghai, but as Hongkong is a British Colony the administration of affairs is simplified in consequence. He proceeds to say that every traveller will be able to tell how well the streets are kept, and how secure are life and property. Secret tribunals are never heard of, and as reasonably intelligent efforts are made to render the organisation which deals with the Chinese, competent for its work, and superior to temptation, the results have been such as to establish the fact that the Chinese are easily governed. As an independent expression of opinion, Mr. Seward's observations are of more than ordinary value, and they certainly form a pleasing contrast to the fawning sycophancy, and coarse vituperation which have so distinctively marked the public utterances for months past of our local newspapers on the same subjects. The objections which have been made against the Chinese as settlers on a foreign soil, on the grounds that they will not assimilate with our people; that prostitution, gambling, crimes of various descriptions, and diseases of a most loathsome character are prevalent amongst them, have all been ably discussed in Mr. Seward's comprehensive work, and we quite agree with his opinion that all the evils attendant upon the foregoing may be fairly and satisfactorily dealt with, within the lines of existing treaties. Part IV of our author's work deals with the fears entertained in America (and, as a matter of fact, elsewhere) of what has been termed an overflowing immigration of the Chinese. We do not propose following Mr. Seward through all the arguments he advances to dispose of this allegation, although many of them have such an important bearing on the current politics of Hongkong that we propose returning to the subject by and by. In the meantime it is enough for us to know that from the time of the discovery of gold in California 30 years ago up to the present time, the Chinese population in America has never greatly exceeded 100,000 souls, whereas during the same period the immigration from the British Isles alone has aggregated over three millions of persons, and that from Germany more than two and a half millions. These figures are unanswerable. The last two chapters of "Chinese Immigration" are full of general interest; but our space will not permit us to more than briefly allude to their salient features. To our way of thinking it is clearly proved that the Chinese are not a migratory people, in fact their historical records bear ample testimony of their desire to remain within their own territories. The histories of Chinese conquests are alluded to, and the nature of the relations existing between the Empire and Corea, Lew Chew, Annam, Siam, and Burmah explained. Mr. Seward considers it an extraordinary circumstance in the history of such an Empire as China, that she has never attempted to annex either of the small Kingdoms above enumerated, but has remained throughout, their steadfast friend and ally. Interesting particulars are also given of the numbers of Chinese located in the Philippines, in the Netherlands Possessions in the South; in the British Possessions, in or near the Straits of Malacca, and elsewhere; together with a deal of information relating to the assistance given to immigration into those districts, the control of the Chinese at Singapore, secret societies, the Chinese in Labuan and Cochin-China, and other matters of an equally interesting character. That we have failed to do anything like justice to Mr. Seward's admirable work we are quite well

aware; but the space at our command being limited, we could only touch, and very lightly, upon a few of the many questions which the ex-American Minister has handled so ably. Of course we do not agree with much that he has written; but at the same time we can conscientiously commend a study of "Chinese Immigration" to every person who has the true interests of this Colony at heart, as we think that it will tend to remove a great many prejudices from the minds of those whose acquaintance with the inner life of the Chinese has only been of the most superficial character, and that such a consummation is devoutly to be wished for, must be apparent to the greater portion of our commercial community.

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Intimations.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING. Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND COMMISSION AGENT. CLUB CHAMBERS, HONGKONG. C. L. THEVENIN. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, AND COMMISSION AGENT. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

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European Goods. Infants' Christening Robes. Ladies' Skirt Pleatings. Frilling, assorted kinds. Children's Washing Hats. Ladies' black and white Net Hat Shapes. Carrying Cloaks. Ladies' Costumes, of the best quality and latest designs. Crewdson's Long Cloth, assorted qualities. Pale blue, pale pink, and cream, Mull Muslins. Infants' Bonnets, Silk, or Wool. Ladies' Silk Garters, assorted shades. Ladies' Silk Hosiery, also white, black and fancy Net. Pale blue Book Muslins; also in cream. Ladies' striped Cotton Hose. Gentlemen's Balbriggan Half-hose. Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, from Dawson & Sons. Ladies' Singlets. Gentlemen's Singlets. Ladies' Shoes from Dawsons & Sons. Silk Ribbons. Ladies' Tennis Shoes, Stays, Silk Scarves. Children's Singlets, and a lot of useful articles for Ladies' dresses &c., &c.

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Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

There will be NO NIGHT BOAT to or from CANTON on and after MONDAY, the 4th inst., and until further notice, the "POWAN" having to be withdrawn from the line for a few days to be overhauled.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, 1st July, 1881.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

During my absence from Hongkong, Mr. ROBERT COOKE will act as Secretary.

By Order of the Board, D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

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Best French Bread supplied to all parts of the Town every morning. French Pilot Bread guaranteed to keep for 15 days in good condition. Hard Bread or Biscuit...per lb. \$ 0.05 "best quality" ...per lb. \$ 0.08 Best American Flour per barrel of 200 lbs. \$ 10.00 Do. sack of 100 lbs. \$ 4.00 Do. sack of 50 lbs. \$ 2.00 For smaller quantity ...per lb. \$ 0.05 Soda Biscuit ...per lb. \$ 0.08 Cabin Biscuit ...per lb. \$ 0.06

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, &c. HAVE FOR SALE.

Groceries. Crosse & Blackwell's, Celebrated Household Stores. John Moir & Sons', Celebrated Household Stores. American Stores of all descriptions. Huntley & Palmer's BISCUITS & CAKES, BUTTER Danish & French, Philippe & Canaud's PATES &c., CHUTNIES & CURRY POWDER, TEYSSONNEAU'S FRUITS in juice. COFFEE, SUGAR, &c., &c. Wines, Spirits, &c. CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE" REIDISIO & Co.'s MO-NOPOLE, pts. and qts. ADOLPHE COLLIN'S BOUZY CABINET. MUMM'S (JULES) CHAMPAGNE pts. and qts. NEYEN'S (BODEN) BOUZY, pts. and qts. EXTRA SEC. quarts. Charles Heidsieck's WHITE SEAL, pts. and qts. VEUVE OLIVOT-PON-SARDIN, pts. and qts. Theophile Roederer & Co.'s VERZENAY MOUSSEUX, pts. and qts. Krug's CHAMPAGNE, pts. and qts. OUTLER PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON LORMONT, pints, and quarts. ARAUZAN (Chateau), pints and quarts. ERMITAGE LUDON THIBCEUF (Chateau), pints and quarts. CHATEAU LAROSE (Oucier & Adet's), pints and quarts. CHATEAU LAFITE, pints and quarts. IRES GRAVES, pints and quarts. BREAKFAST CLARET, pints & quarts. OLD INVALID CLARET. St. JULIEN, &c., &c. Breakfast Claret.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c. Chamberlain Chablis (White), Liebfraumilch Hockheimer, Niersteimer, Steinberger Cabinet, Radesheimer Berg, Konin Victoria Berg, Chateau Yquem, Grand Vin, Haut Sauterne Marsala Saccione's Palo Dry White Seal Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontillado Sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.'s Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c. 1, 2 and 3-star Hennessy's Brandy, La Grande Marque Brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co.'s Brandy, Ruyver Guillet & Co.'s Brandy, 1 to 4 stars; Finest Old Bourbon Whisky, highly recommended, Kinahan's LL Irish Whisky, Jamieson's Irish Whisky, Royal Glendee Whisky, AVH Gin, Swaine Boord & Co.'s Old Tom Gin; La Grande Chartreuse, Green and Yellow, Maraschino de Zara, Caracao, pints and quarts; Angostura, Boker's and Orange Bitters, &c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, pints and quarts. GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E & J. Burke, pints and quarts. PILSENER BEER, in quarts. DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon. Fine ALE, bottled by MacEwen, Frickel & Co. ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

Carbonated Waters. SODA WATER. LEMONADE. TONIC WATER. SASSAPARILLA, &c., &c., &c.

The Finest Stocks of CIGARS, CAVITE CHEROOTS, PRINCESA CHEROOTS, PRINCESA CIGARS, AROGERS, VEGUEROS, &c., &c.

"PERFECTION" All Specially Selected. EMPRESS OF INDIA, and Best NAVY. STATIONERY, BOOKS, &c.

"Franklin Square" Library. "Seaside" Library. Harper's Half-hour Series. French Novels. Medical Works. School Books. Presentation Books. Works of reference &c.

Stationery for Ladies and Office use. Direct from the manufacturers the best and Cheapest in Hongkong. Special orders in this line executed on very moderate terms. Papers ruled to any pattern and stamped Plain, cameo or relief. Dies engraved to order. Office requisites of every description. Milner's Fire Proof Safes, Cash and Dood Boxes, Brushware. Outlery, Crockery, and Glassware. Builder's Hardware material, Sporting Guns, Revolvers and Sporting ammunition. Sailing and Rigging promptly executed.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 7TH, 1881.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The following interesting despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to H. E. the Governor have been placed at our disposal for publication:—

Downing Street,
25th May, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 31 of the 5th of April last forwarding a Memorial from Mr. Keswick respecting the City Hall Museum.

I request you to inform Mr. Keswick that his Memorial has been received and considered, but that I see no reason to alter the decision arrived at in my despatch No. 91 of the 22nd of December last, which has already been communicated to him, namely, that I cannot sanction the continued expenditure of public money on any institution of the kind in which any distinction is made among the different Ratepayers in the rules of admission; although I should not object to admission alternately free, and by payment.

I have, etc.
(Signed) Kimberley.

Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy,
K. C. M. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

Downing Street,
3rd June, 1881.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 32 of the 9th of April, reporting that you had granted four months' vacation leave, and two months' leave on half salary to the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale, who was proceeding to England with a view of retiring from the Public Service, and enclosing reports of the addresses presented to Sir John Smale by the Colonial Bar and the community of Hongkong on his departure. In acknowledging the receipt of your despatch and in conveying to you my approval of the leave of absence which you have granted to Sir John Smale, (which will exhaust the full amount of leave to which he is entitled including the six beneficial months), I have to express to you the satisfaction with which I have received the testimony borne by yourself and the members of the Colonial Bar to the manner in which Sir John Smale has discharged the duties of the high office from which he is now retiring.

I have, etc.
(Signed) Kimberley.

Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy,
K. C. M. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

We hear from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., that the s.s. *Glenroy* left Singapore for this port on Tuesday night, the 5th instant.

We are informed that Inland Lot No. 6 in Queen's Road, at present in the occupancy of Messrs. Gaupp & Co., Mr. Mody, Messrs. Ullmann & Co., and others, was sold to Chinese on Tuesday last for the sum of \$118,000.

By the latest *Broad Arrow* to hand we learn that Captain Joseph Muskett, Army Pay Department, late of this garrison, has taken up the duties of his branch at Madras, the 46th Military Sub-District.

The *China Mail* has heard definitely of the resignation of the post of Registrar of the Supreme Court here, by Mr. H. F. Gibbons. The *ultimatum* of the Earl of Kimberley to our late Registrar was published in the *Hongkong Telegraph* three weeks ago.

We are glad to hear that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal of His Excellency the Governor, in consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of the case, to lay before the Legislative Council a vote of \$2880 as a gratuity to the widow of the late Mr. J. M. d'Almada e Castro.

The prospectus of the Chinese Imperial Government Silver Loan, authorized by Imperial Decree dated May 2nd, 1881, has been issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The amount required, Shanghai Taels 4,384,000, in bonds of 500 taels each, will bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 1st August, 1881, and the first payment

next. The Bonds are redeemable at par within six years (1887) by eight half-yearly instalments, the first of which will be payable on the 30th November, 1883. Sealed tenders are invited at the offices of the Corporation in Hongkong and Shanghai, until noon on Monday, the 25th inst. after which no offer will be entertained. A deposit of 10 per cent must accompany each application, and the balance of all allotments must be paid on or before August 1st. Par has been fixed as the minimum at which tenders will be accepted. Prospectus and form of tender may be obtained on application at the Bank.

By an advertisement in our first page, it will be observed that the Mattie Tailor troupe give an entertainment in the Garrison Theatre on Saturday evening next, for the benefit of Mattie, on the occasion of her birthday. The company will give two comic sketches, "Our Boarding School," and the "Kitchen Opera," and the entertainment will be further supplemented, by a song and character dance, "The Irish Carman," by two military amateurs.

Inland Lot No. 137, situated at Quarry Bay, Shau-ki-wan road, was, in accordance with the notice in the *Government Gazette*, put up to auction yesterday afternoon by Mr. E. Bowdler, Acting Surveyor General, and after a spirited competition, knocked down to Mr. J. A. Bogg, acting on behalf of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, for the substantial sum of \$24,500 being an advance of \$16,900, on the upset price. The lot contains 760,000 square feet, and the annual crown rent is \$1744.72. There appears to be a deal of mystery as to the purposes for which this ground has been purchased, but we have little doubt from the situation and general character of the place, that the long talked of opposition Sugar Refinery is at last in a fair way of becoming *un fait accompli*.

Amongst the promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George gazetted on the 24th May last, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, we note the following:—

To be Ordinary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order:—Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., G.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Queensland; and Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:—William Henry Marsh, Esq., Colonial Secretary and Auditor-general, Hongkong; and Charles John Irving, Esq., Resident Councillor at Malacca, Straits Settlements.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Verona*, Captain Ashdown, with the London mail of the 3rd June, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The following Telegrams are taken from the *Straits Times*:—

LONDON, 17th June.

When Sir Evelyn Wood's force is broken up, the 17th Lancers will return to England. The 14th and 15th Hussars and 6th Dragoon Guards will proceed to India, the latter relieving the 10th Hussars.

MARSEILLES, 18th June.

Some members of the Italian Club here, having hissed the French troops who were passing through from Tunis, an angry crowd demanded the removal of the Italian Escutcheon from the Club House. The Prefect protested, but the Deputy Mayor had it pulled down.

The Prefect has closed the Italian Club, owing to hostile demonstrations made by the members yesterday.

ALGERS, 18th June.

The French troops have defeated Algerian insurgents in the Laghouat district in three engagements, killing 130, and capturing many prisoners. The French loss killed and wounded is thirty.

LONDON, 19th June.

Disturbances in Ireland have almost

sequence of Government continuing to prohibit popular assemblages at evictions.

MARSEILLES, 19th June.

Desperate fighting took place here this evening between the French and Italians, during which several on both sides were killed and wounded. The cause of this outbreak was maltreatment of some French soldiers by the Italians.

ST. PETERSBURG, 19th June.

Two powerful dynamite mines have been discovered under the bridge over the Catherine Canal.

LONDON, 20th June.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has issued a pastoral letter in which he strongly urges moderation.

The Premier, in reply to a question, confirmed the statement in the *Daily News*, that Government had called the attention of the United States Government to the operations of the Fenian organization.

INDIA NEWS.

SIMLA, 16th June.

Further details of the fight at Girishk between the Amir's troops and those of Ayub show that the latter lost 40 or 50 killed, while the Amir's troops had only two men wounded. Hashim Khan was not present at the fight, he appears to be still in the neighbourhood with some cavalry. Sirdar Mohamed Hasan Khan, with three hundred of Ayub's Cavalry, has crossed the Helmund and occupied Sinjar, and made a raid on the village of Miskarez. Fresh reinforcements are being moved up to Girishk, and it is intended to send out a force to drive back Mohamed Hosan across the Helmund.

SIMLA, 20th June.

It is reported from Kandahar that of the 11th a force from Girishk consisting of two regiments cavalry, one infantry, and two guns met with and were attacked by levies under Mohamed Hasan Khan and Abdulla Khan at Karegi Sifed. The latter, after three hours' fighting, were defeated with considerable loss. Abdulla Khan, it is said, was killed and the body found. Many other officers were killed, and a large number of prisoners taken.

We take the following items from the *London and China Express* of the 3rd June:—

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the distinction of Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, on Halliday Macartney, Esq., M.D., English Secretary to the Chinese Legation.

The *Swinger*, 4, composite gun-boat, Lieutenant O. P. Tudor, recently arrived from the China station, after a service of upwards of eight years from England, was paid off on the 28th ult. The crew have been granted sixty-one days' leave.

The Salvage Association reports with reference to the *Olydsdale*, from Hongkong to London, which put in at St. Helena leaky, that the steamer *Elizabeth Martin* was loading as fast as possible, and that she was expected to sail about the 24th May. The *Arundel Castle* will follow with the balance of cargo.

During the chairman's speech at the meeting of the P. and O. Company, he mentioned that the company intend to run through steamers for the China trade, which announcement we doubt not will cause a large amount of satisfaction. The company have entered into a contract with Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, for the construction of two steamers, to be built of steel, of 4,500 tons register each, and 800-horse power nominal. Including these and the *Rome*, which was launched on the 14th ultimo, the company have now nine steamers building, aggregating 40,900 tons.

The *Glenroy*, which sailed on the 1st instant, took out to Shanghai one of Gwynne's centrifugal pumping engines, and a double cylinder engine for the Tung Colliery at Kaping, being about 10 tons. The *Glenroy*, the previous Glen line steamer, took out some steam engines for a Guibai fan, which had been previously despatched, together with a differential pumping engine, plunger-pumps, &c., and a case of meteorological instruments, being

recent machinery which has also been forwarded to the mine from this country are a Guibai fan, pipes for plunger-pumps, telegraph wire and insulators, 5,000 picks and shovels, 900 yards of iron winding and guide ropes, safety lamps, five field boilers, and engineers' stores and brass tubes. The *Gleniffer*, which is announced to sail about the 18th instant, will also take about 100 tons of steel rails.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, June 7th, 1881.
One o'clock P.M.

A good deal of business in time bargains was got through in the Dock Company's stock yesterday afternoon, close upon 800 shares being negotiated at 59 for September, and 60 for October. We also traced a few cash sales at 56, but these were of very little account. A small number of China Fires changed hands at 300 ex Dividend, and there will probably be more business done at the same figure. As we stated yesterday the shares of the Hongkong and China Bakery Company had made a move upwards, a few transfers at 43½ being booked early in the day. Steamboats are on offer at 31½, but as buyers stick fast at 30½ no business has to be recorded, as the half-point difference stands in the way. The China Sugar Refining Company's stock hangs on the market between 180 and 178, and now that the long talked of opposition may be considered a certainty, there is every likelihood of Sugars going down still lower, so sensitive is the tone of the Share market. Personally we cannot see that this Stock has in any way depreciated, as, according to reports which ought to be reliable, the Company has plenty of remunerative work on hand; and everything at their establishments is in first rate order. Hotels are steady at 97½ and if, as is confidently anticipated, the expected offer of the Chinese for the property reaches the estimated value, the shares must go up. Banks are firm enough at 101 although owing to this being mail day, the expected rise has not taken place. Important negotiations regarding Bank shares are now impending, and we shall lay particulars before our readers in tomorrow's issue. In the meantime although we do not pretend to advise our constituents, but simply make our record of all transactions as correct and comprehensive as possible, it appears to us likely that before the end of the present month, Banks are bound to stand at a much higher figure than the present quotation. We argue on a simple question of finance, which anyone can easily work out for his own satisfaction.

Shares.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Shares—104 per cent premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share ex dividend.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,700 per share.
North China Insurance Company—Tls. 1,125 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 820 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, —\$300 per share, Ex. Div. Sales.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,000 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$295 per share, sellers.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—35 per cent prem, Sales.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company's Shares—\$31 per share premium, Sellers.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 162 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$82 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$97½ per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$178 per share, Sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent premium.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$127½ per share, Sellers.
Hongkong & China Bakery Company, Limited—\$43½ per share, Sales.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1887—(Nominal).

Exchange.

On LONDON,—
Bank Bills, on demand, 3/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 3/8½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/9½
Credits, at 4 months' sight, ... 3/9½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/9½
On PARIS,—
Bank Bills, on demand, 4.69
Credits, at 4 months' sight, ... 4.79,
On BOMBAY,—
Bank, 3 days' sight, 225½
On CALCUTTA,—
Bank, 3 days' sight, 225½
On SHANGHAI,—
Bank, sight, 72
Private, 30 days' sight, 72½

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 6, *Verona*, British steamer, 1984, Edward Ashdown, Bombay 18th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
July 6, *Peng-chiao-hai*, Chinese gun-boat, from Fo Tow Mun.
July 6, *Astoria*, American ship, 1395, Andersen, Cardiff 23rd February, Coal.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
July 6, *Invisible*, American ship, 1460, J. F. Skewes, Cardiff 14th March, Coal.—Borneo Co., Limited.
July 7, *Yangtze*, British steamer, 782, Schultz, Canton 6th July, General.—Siemssen & Co.
July 7, *Shan Tin*, Annamite steamer, 93, Man-Fa, Quang Lam 1st July, Sugar (900 piculs).—Captain.
July 7, *Ningpo*, British steamer, 761, R. Cass, Shanghai 3rd July, General.—Siemssen & Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 6, *Diamond*, British steamer, for Amoy.
July 6, *Norseman*, Siamese ship, for Bangkok.
July 6, *Metapedia*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
July 6, *Glenavon*, British steamer, for London.
July 7, *H. Upmann*, German bark, for Havre.
July 7, *Bothwell Castle*, British steamer, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Verona*, British steamer, from Southampton to Hongkong.—Mr S. Anderson, and Mr J. B. Delyon. From Penang to Hongkong.—Mr A. Smith, Mr Leg Kum and servant, Mr Sini Ah Khye, and 29 Chinese, deck. From Bombay for Hongkong.—Mr H. Cooverjee and servant, Mr R. S. Morga, and Mr San Mahomed Syed Syce. From Singapore for Hongkong.—14 second class, 104 deck, and 6 children. From Southampton for Shanghai.—Mrs Brumfield. From Madras for Shanghai.—Mr W. S. Robilliard. From Penang for Swatow.—9 Chinese deck. From Penang for Amoy.—3 Chinese deck.
Per *Ningpo*, British steamer, from Shanghai.—Dr Eastlake, and 13 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

The following are the passengers booked to depart by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Nepaul*, to-day at 4 p.m.
From Hongkong.—To Southampton Mrs Hopkins, Messrs H. L. Donny and W. McKinney, and Lieutenant and Commander W. M. Carey, R. N. To Bombay.—Mr Osman Esmail, and General Warren's native servant, To Penang.—Lieut. Colonel Papillon, R. E., and native servant. To Singapore.—Mr H. E. van Beickel. From Shanghai.—To Brindisi.—Mr J. H. Egan. To Venice.—Mr G. R. Johnston. From Yokohama.—To Singapore.—Mr F. Molland.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Verona* from Bombay, reports fine weather throughout, with West to South Westerly winds. Her dates are:—Bombay 18th June, Galle 24th, Penang 28th, and Singapore 1st July.
The American ship *Invisible* reports pleasant passage.
The American ship *Astoria* reports fine weather in China sea.
The British steamer *Ningpo* reports strong S.W. monsoon and sea clear